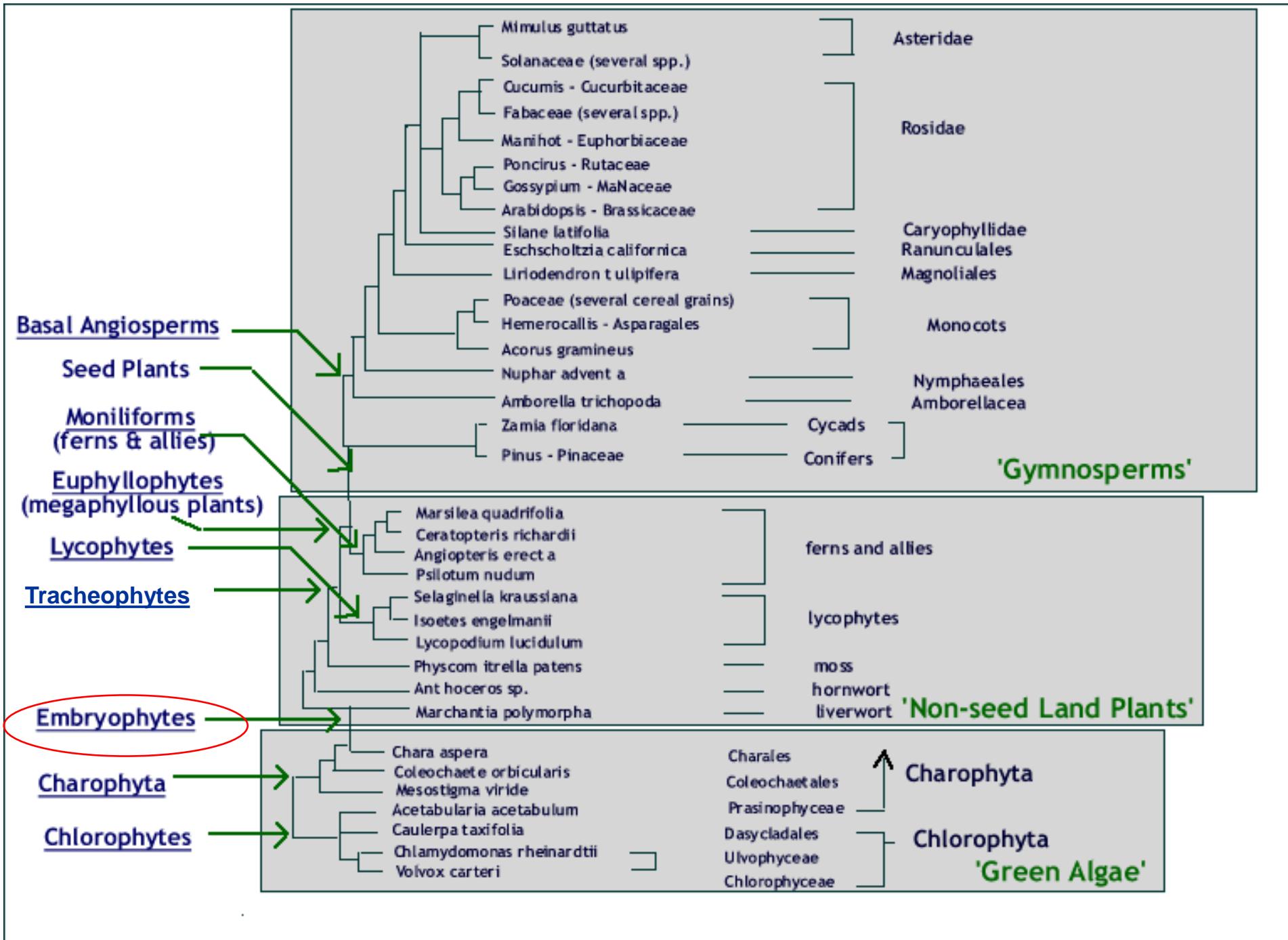
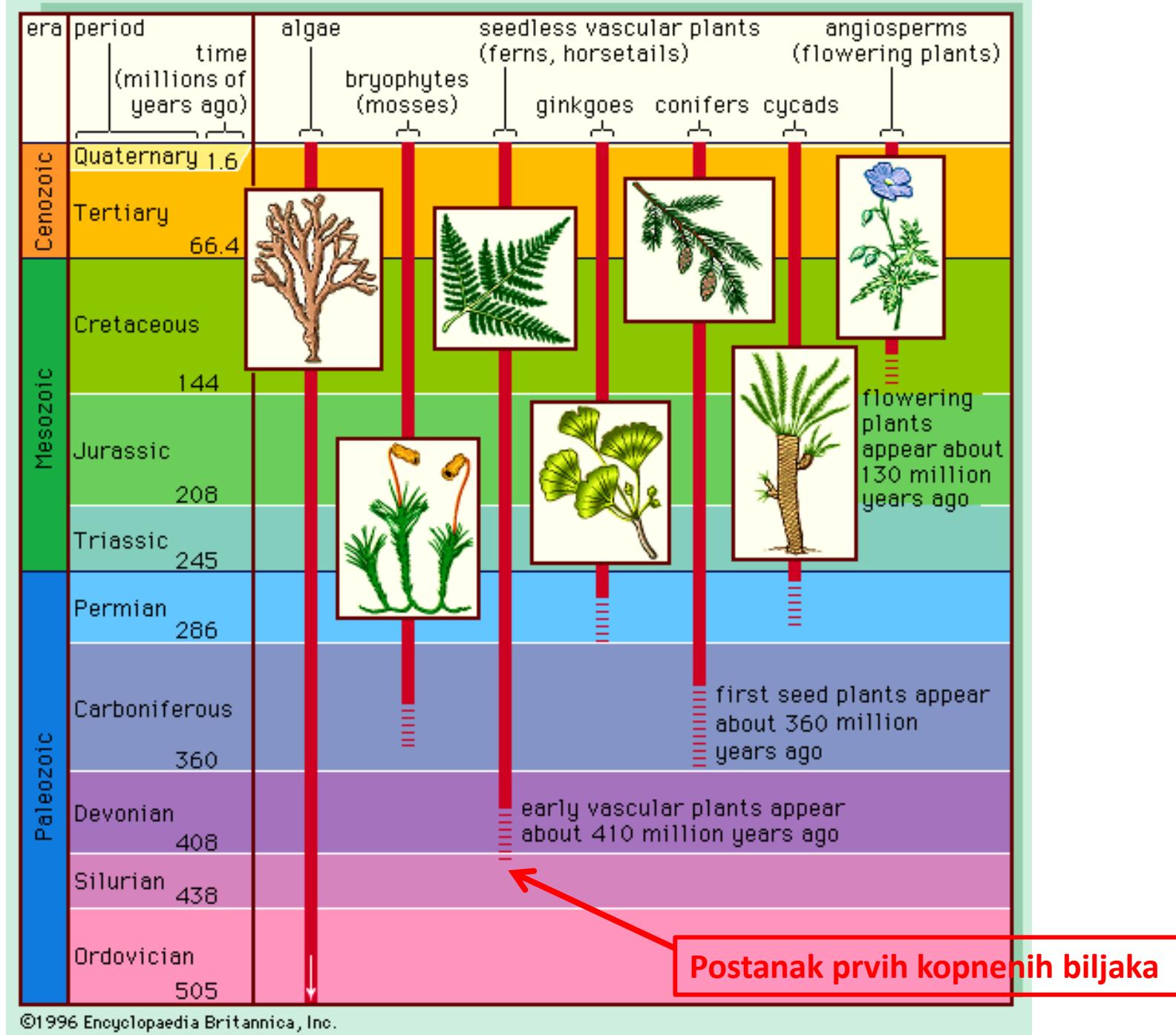


EMBRIOPHYTA





Klasifikacija Equisetopsida

- Anthocerotidae

- Bryidae

- Marchantiidae

- Lycopodiidae

- Equisetidae

- Marattidae

- Psilotidae

- Polypodiidae

- Ginkgooidae

- Cycadidae

- Pinidae

- Gnetidae

- Magnolidae

Monosporangiate

Polisporangiate

Biljke sa sjemenom

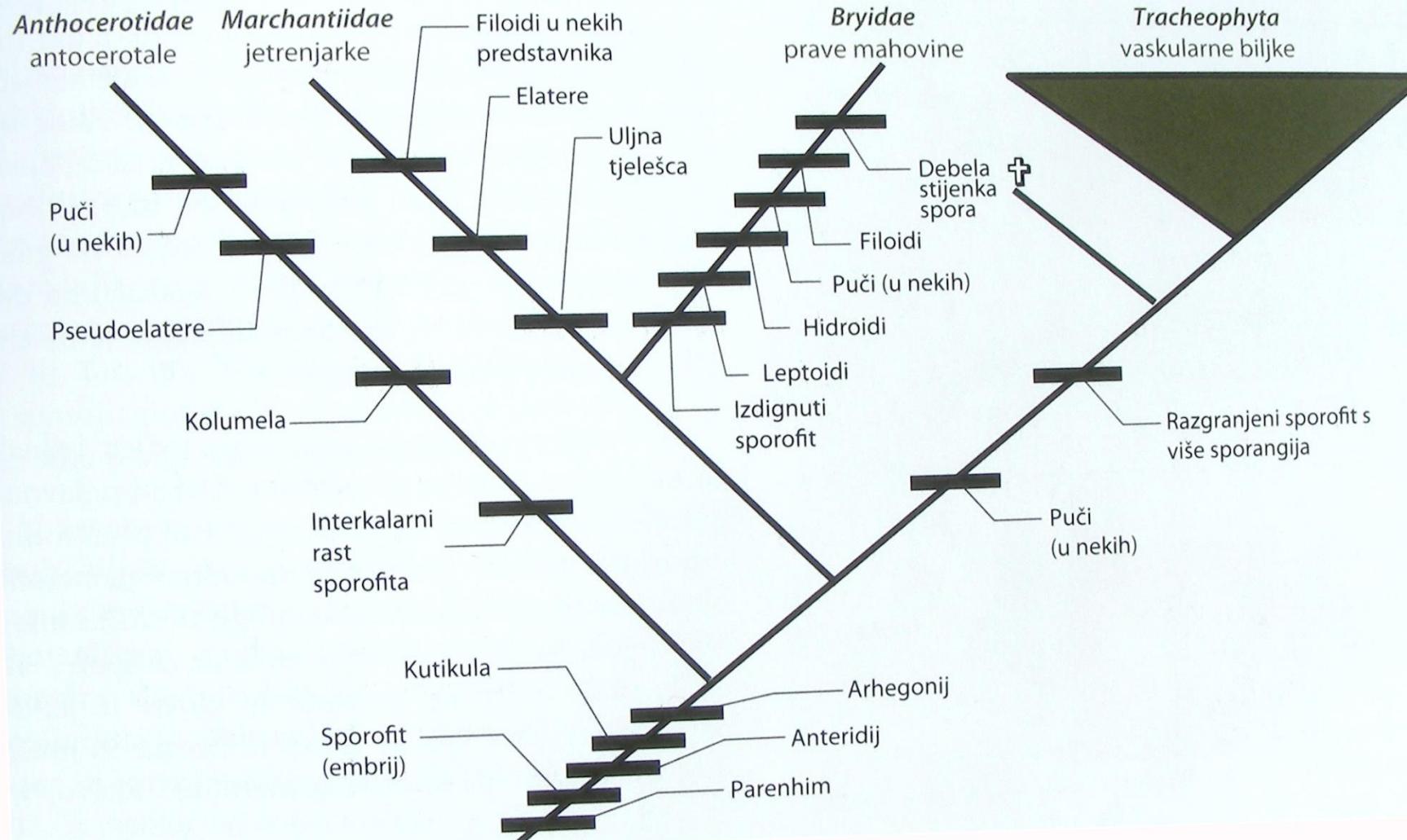
razred *Equisetopsida* (*Embriophyta*, kopnene biljke)

Monosporangiophyta (*Bryophyta s. l.*)

mahovine, biljke bez provodnog sustava, s jednim sporangijem

Polysporangiophyta

biljke s provodnim sustavom i više sporangija



Prilagođenostina uslove kopnene sredine

- Evolucija embriona, diferencijacija sporofita (dominacija sporofit generacije)

- Diferenciranje tkiva:

Pokorično tkivo (epidermis sa kutikulom), stome

Mehaničko tkivo, parenhimsko, provodno tkivo (leptoide, hadroide, floem, ksilem...)

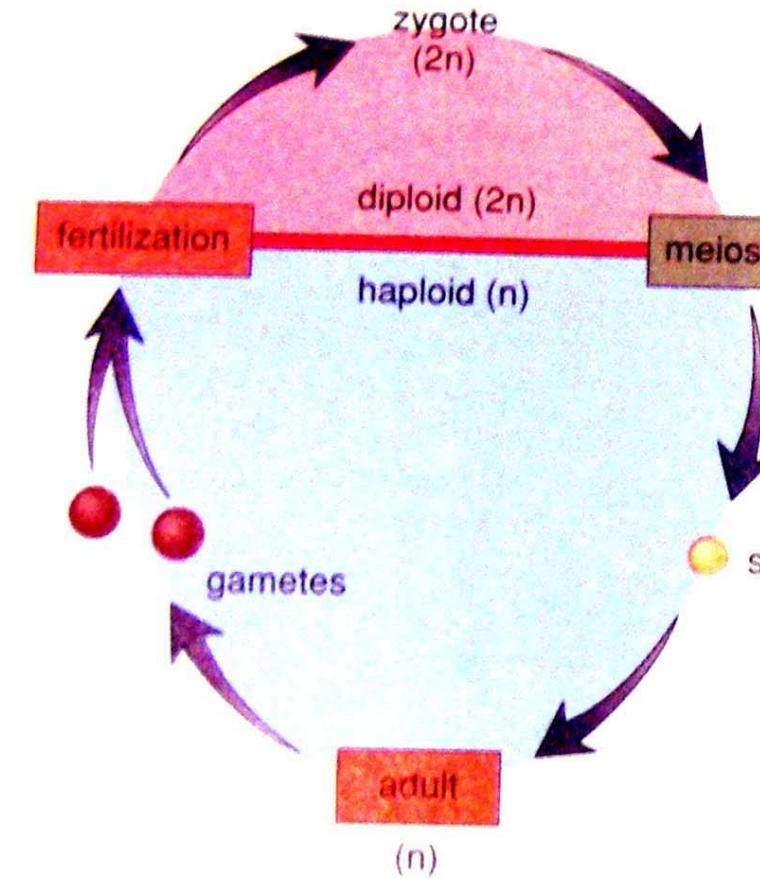
- Diferenciranje organa

Korijenov sistem

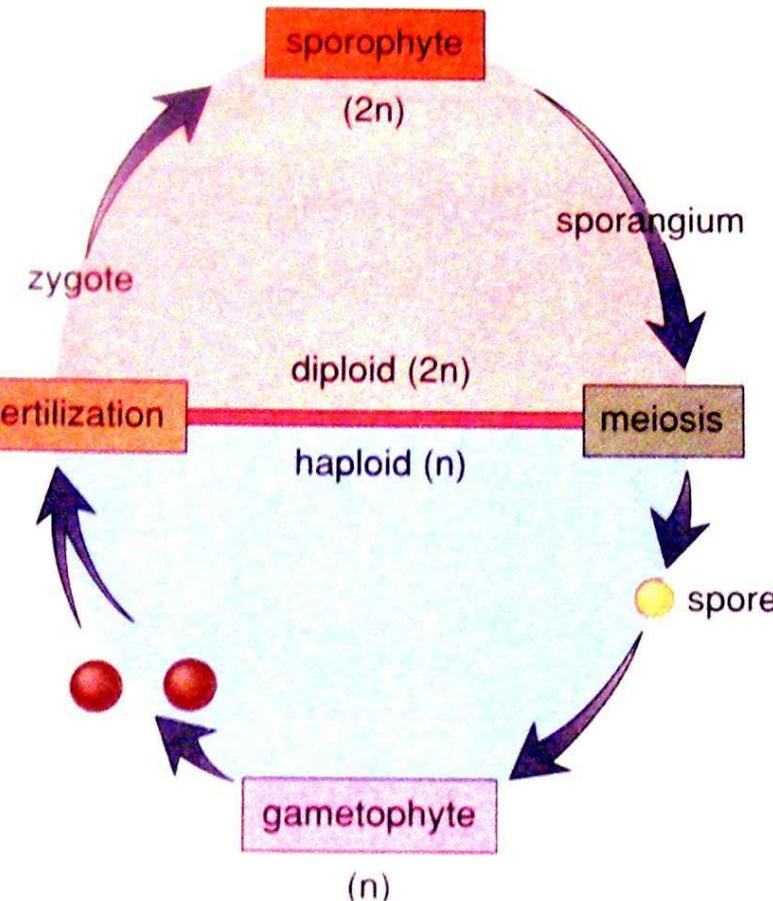
Višećelijske reproduktivne strukture...

- Biohemijске prilagođenosti
- Pojava novih životnih formi ...

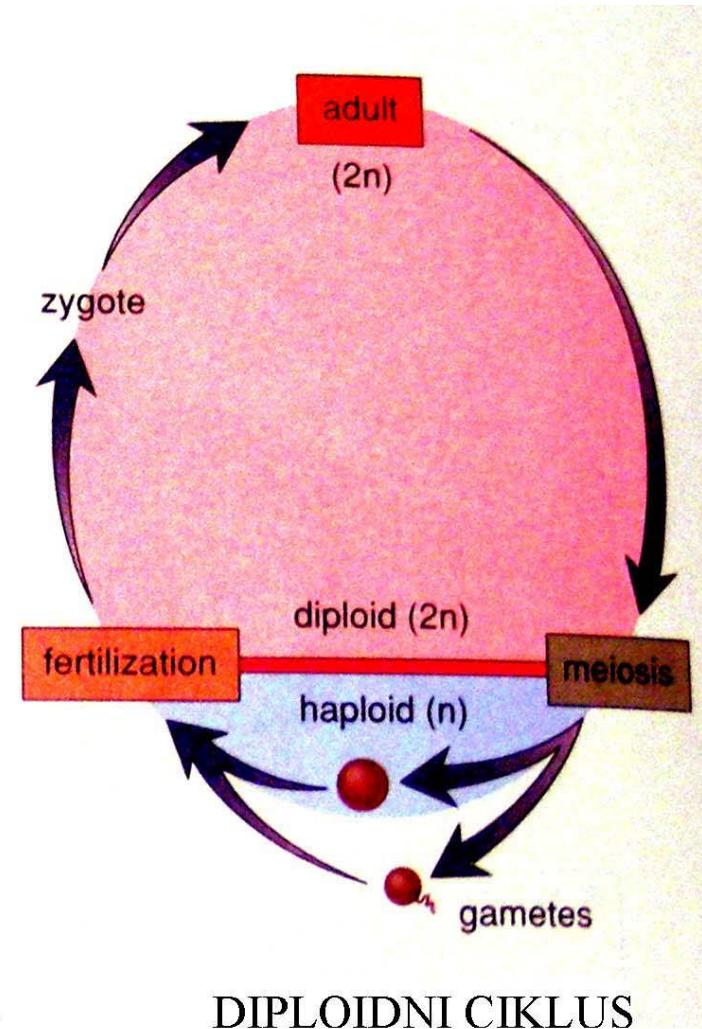
Smjena generacija ...



HAPLOIDNI CIKLUS



RAVNOPRAVNA SMJENA GENERACIJA



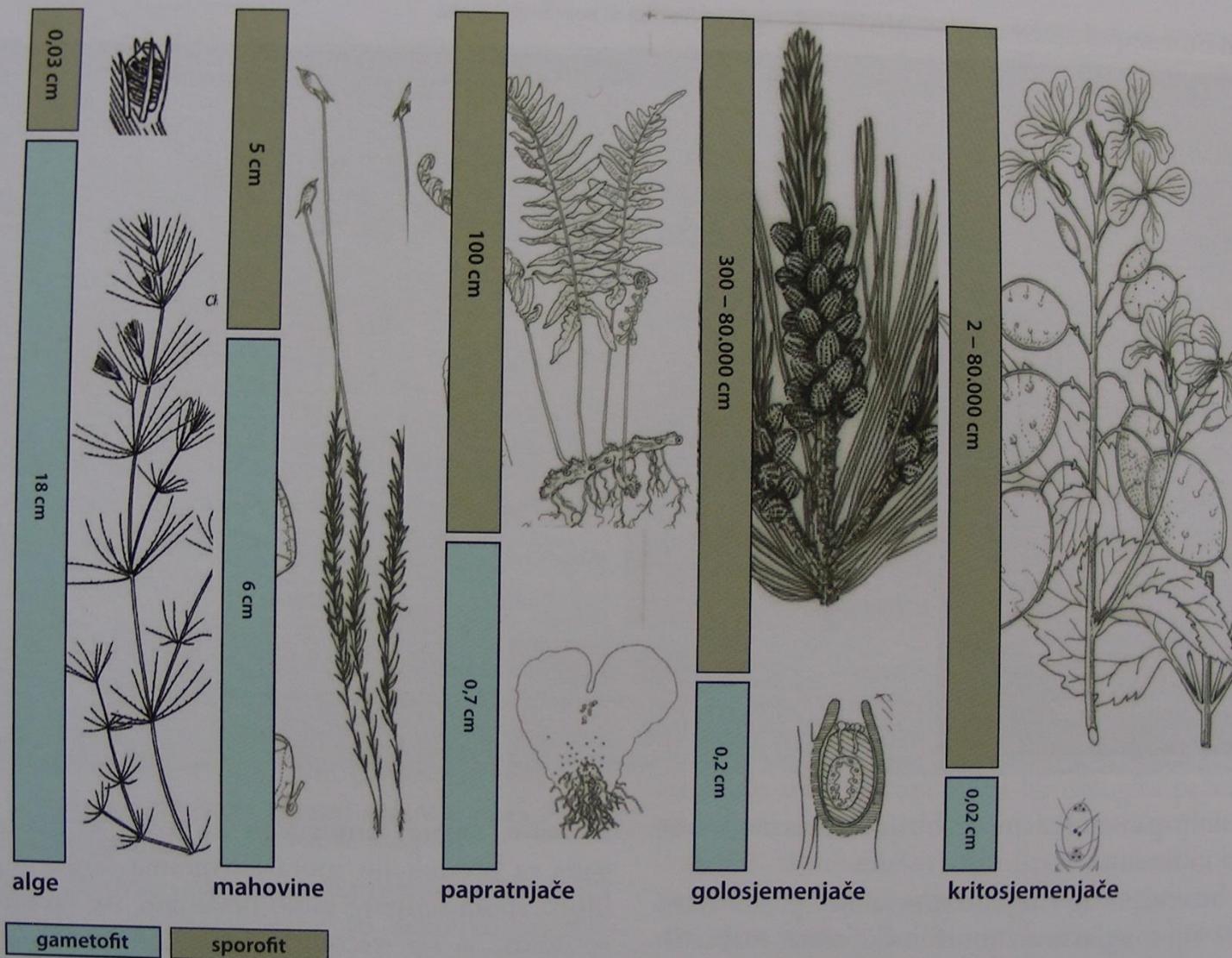
DIPLOIDNI CIKLUS

Izosporija, heterosporija, biseksulani gametofiti, gametofiti odvojenih polova ...

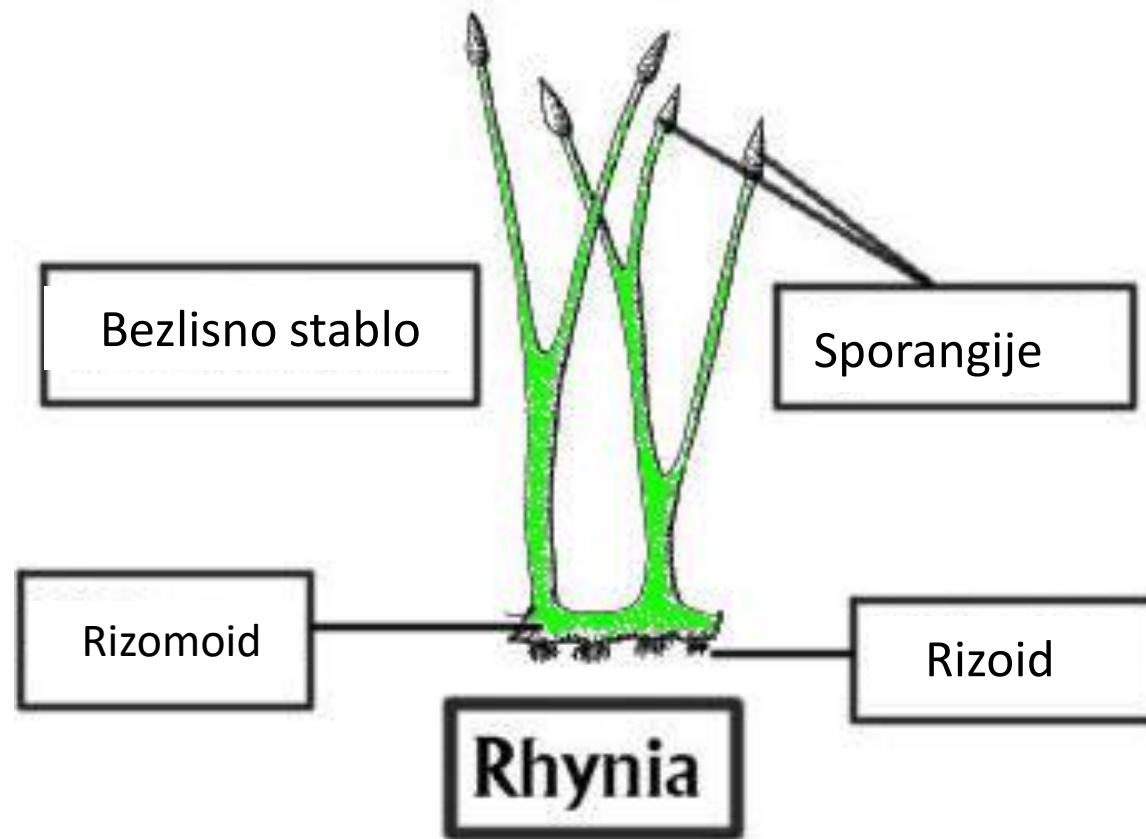
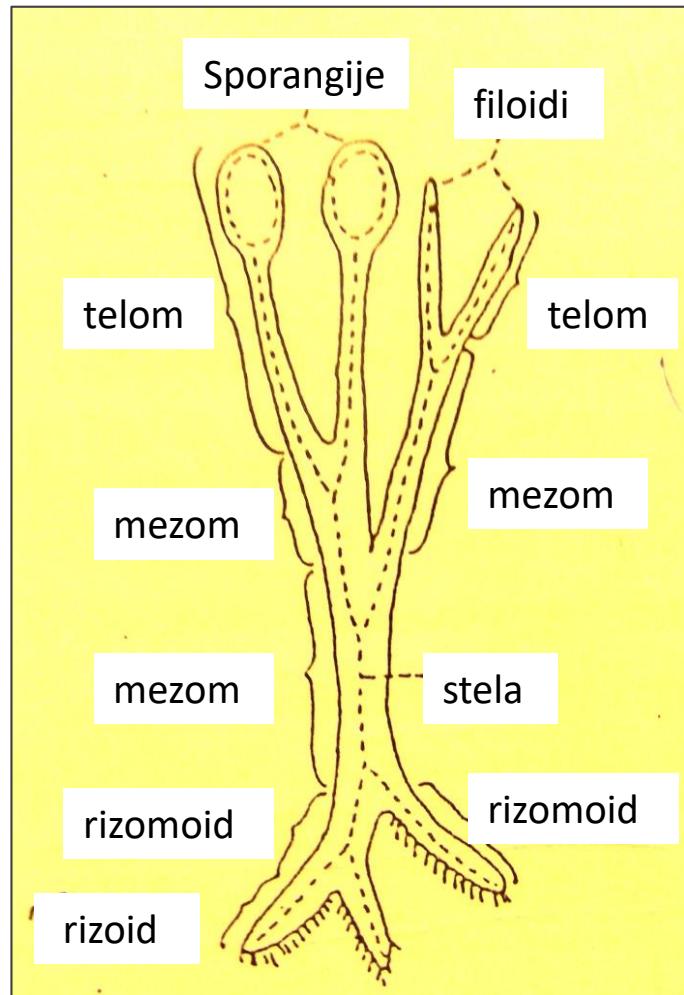
Osobina	Mahovne	Prečice <i>Lycopodiidae</i>	Paratolike bilje <i>Monilophyta</i>	Sjemenjače <i>Spermatophyta</i>
Dominantna generacija	Gametofit	Sporofit	Sporofit	Sporofit
Tip spora	Izospore	Izo i heretospore	Uglavom izospore	Heterosporne
Razvoj gametofita	Egzosporan	Egzo i endosporan	Uglavnom egzosporan	Endosporan
Gametofit i sporofit	Povezani	Odvojeni	Odvojeni	Povezani
Veličina gametofita i fotosintetska aktivnost	Najveći kod kopnenih biljaka (nekad dugačak i preko metra), fotosintetski aktivan	Nekoliko mm, fotosintetski neaktivan	Nekoliko mm, uglavnom fotosintetski aktivan	Najmanji kod kopnenih biljaka, fotosint. Nekativan i nesamostalan- u potpunosti zavisi od sporofita!!!

Slika 83.

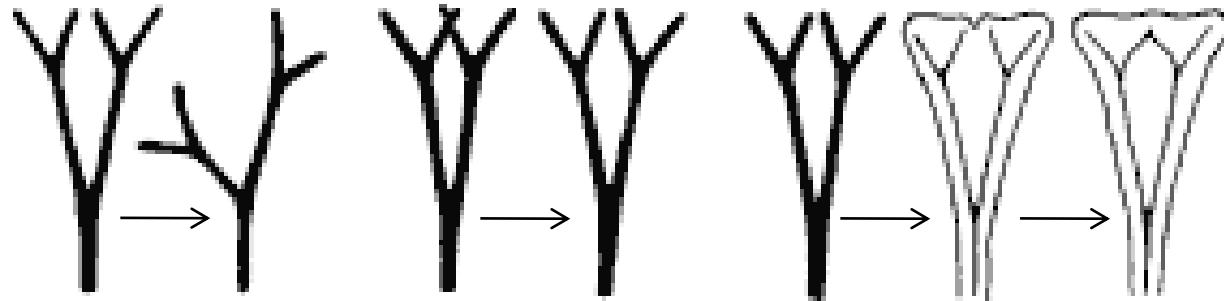
Usporedba relativne veličine sporofita i gametofita u životnim ciklusima većih skupina biljaka, od primitivnijih (lijevo na dijagramu) do odvedenijih (desno na dijagramu). (slijeva nadesno – *Chara*, *Polytrichum*, *Polypodium*, *Pinus*, *Lunaria*) (prema NIKLAS 1997: 161, preinačeno).



Habitus prvih kopnenih biljaka



Procesi modifikacije teloma i mezoma



Prednjačenje
u razvoju jedne grane

spljoštavanje

srastanje

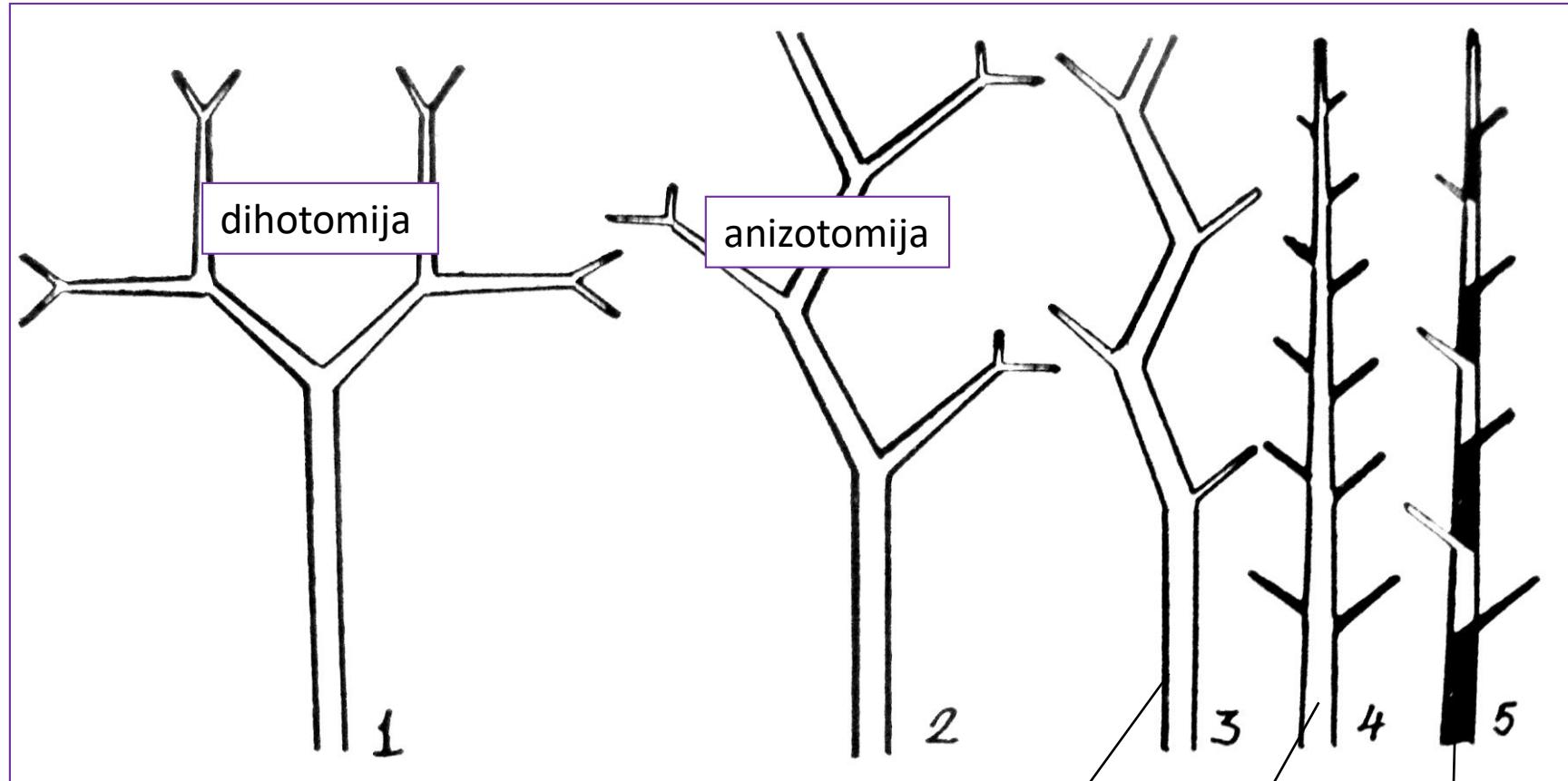


redukcija

savijanje

srastanje

Tipovi grananja

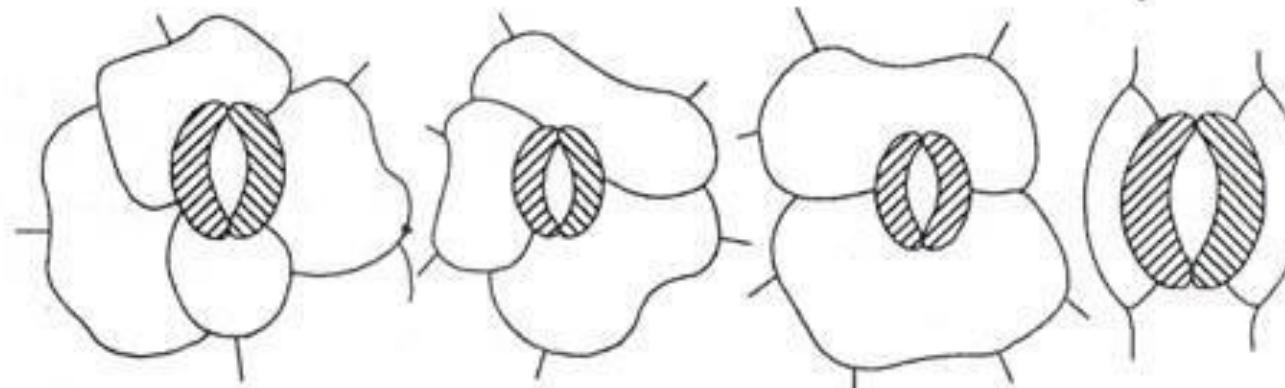


Dihopodijalno grananje

monopodijalno

simpodijalno

Tipovi stominog aparata

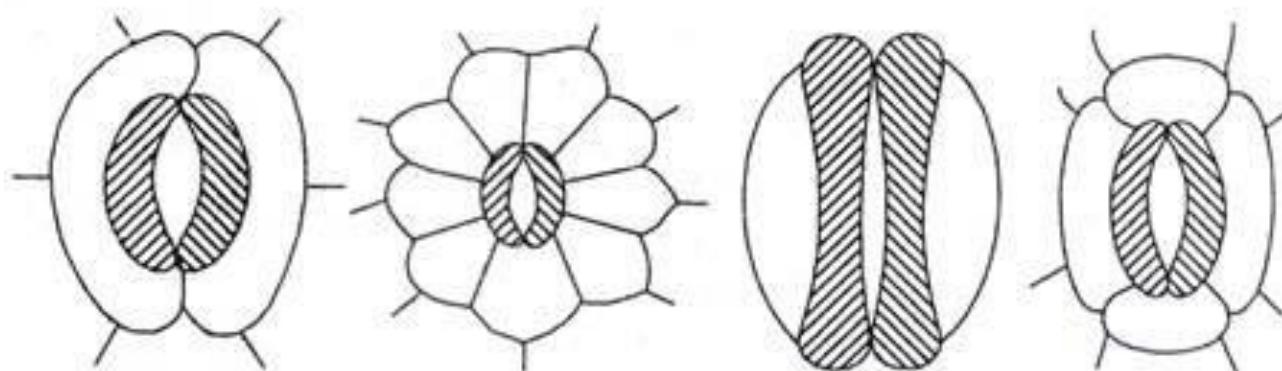


Anomocytic

Anisocytic

Diacytic

Paracytic

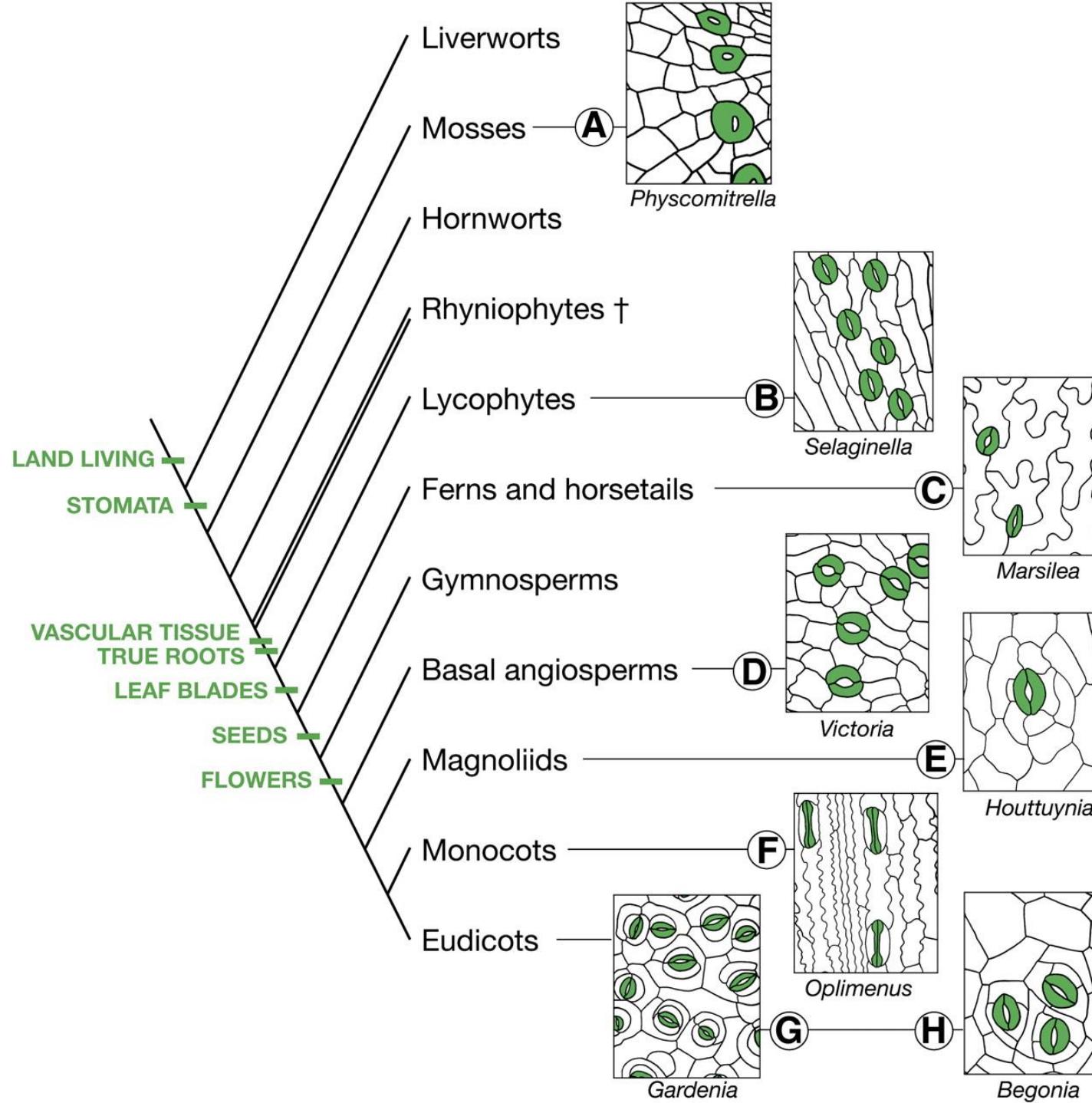


Paracytic

Actinocytic

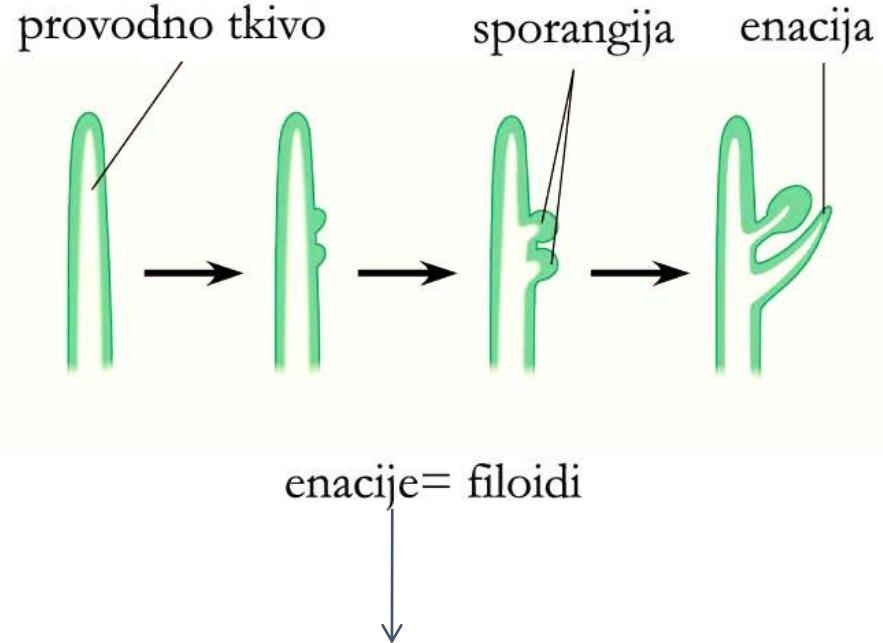
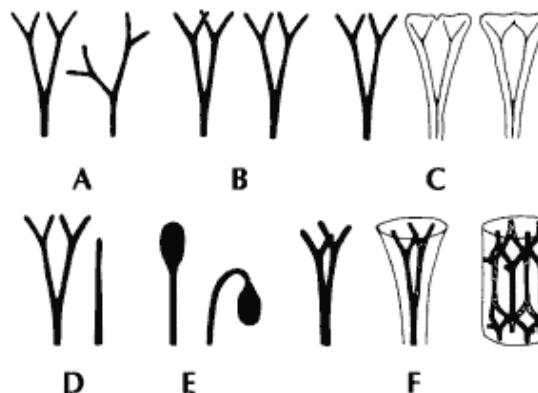
Gramineous

Tetracytic



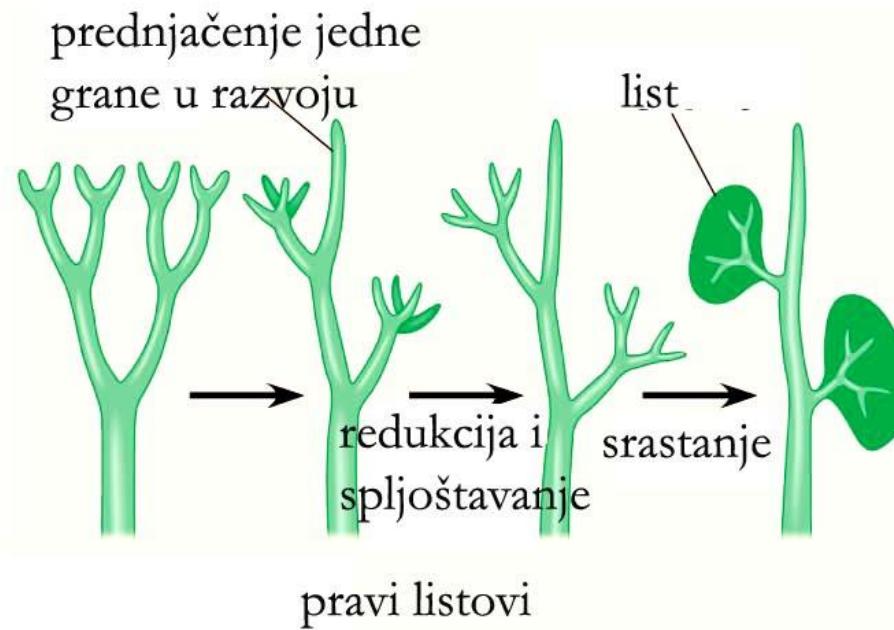
Postanak lista

enaciona i telomna teorija

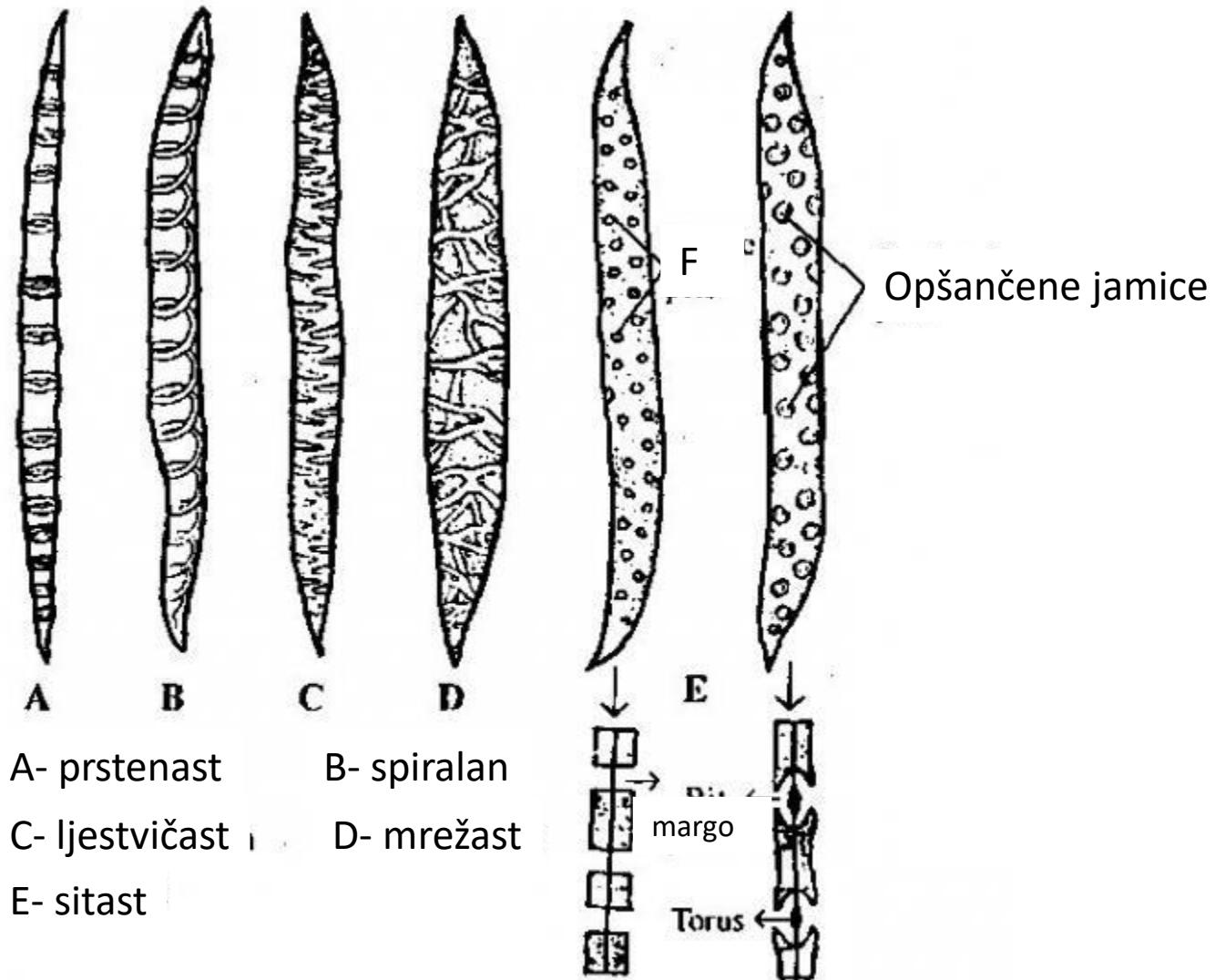


Asteroxylon i sve prečive

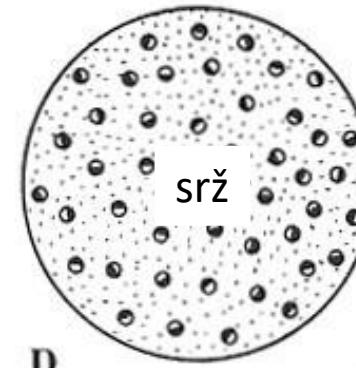
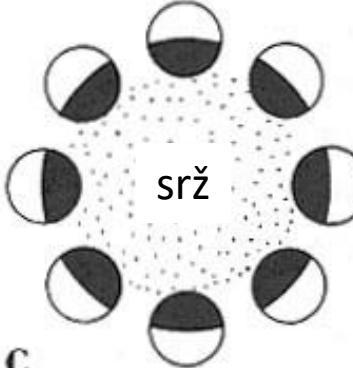
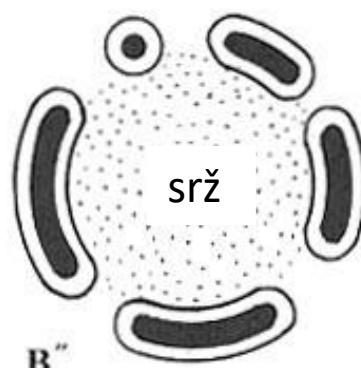
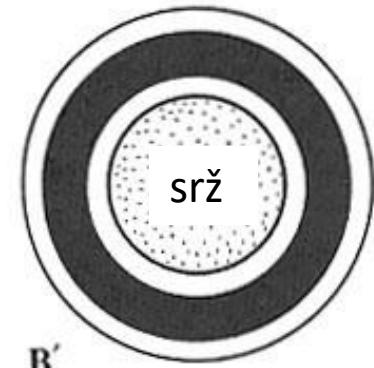
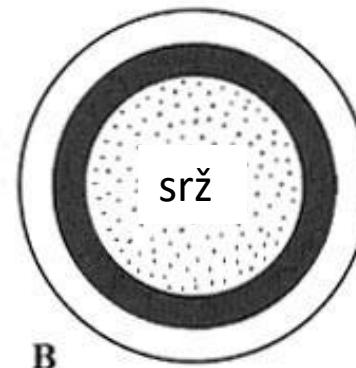
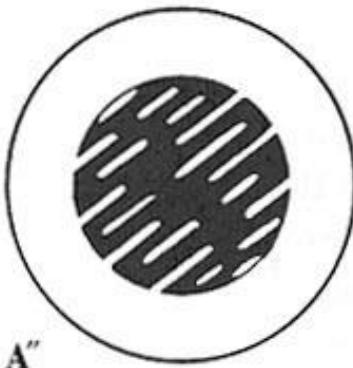
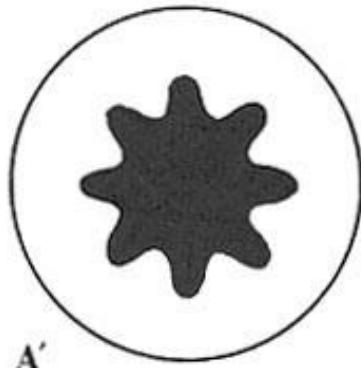
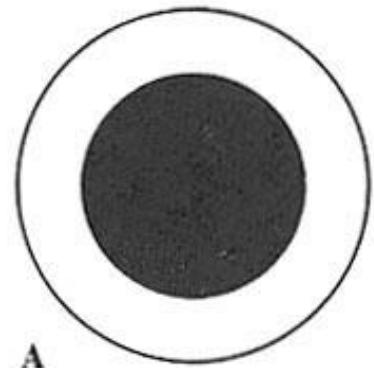
(obrazovanje enacija nije bilo u vezi sa obrazovanjem sporangija,
što je slučaj sa telomnim listovima)



Tipovi traheida



Tipovi stele



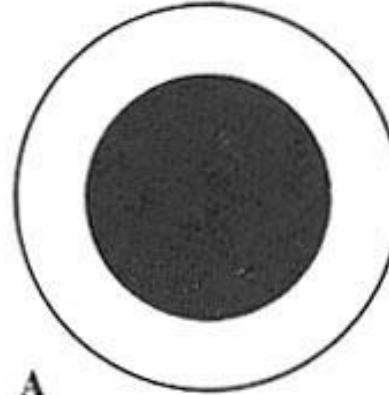
ksilem

floem

Provodni snopići

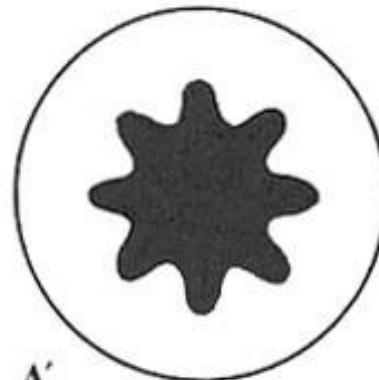
- **Protostela**- u centralnom dijelu stele (ksilem) nema srži. Tipovi protostele:

- haplostela- floem u vidu prstena okružuje ksilem



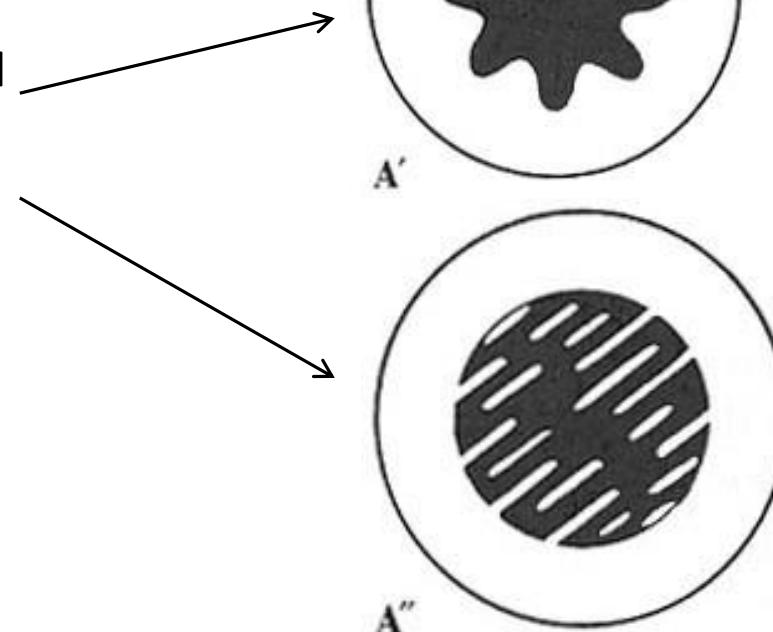
A

- aktinostela- floem se uvlači u ksilem i stela liči na zvijezdu



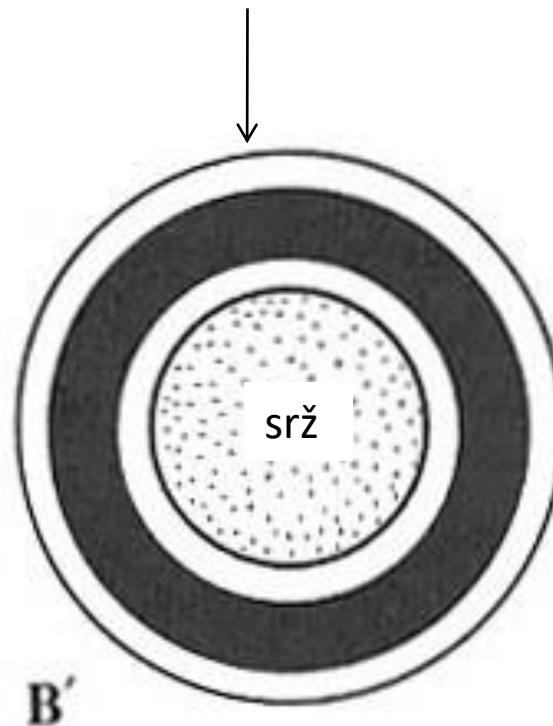
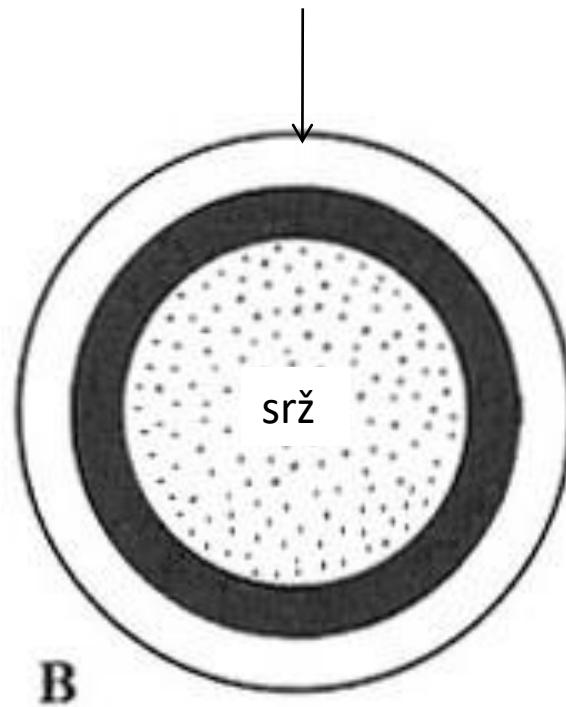
A'

- plektostela- floem prožima ksilem i raskida ga

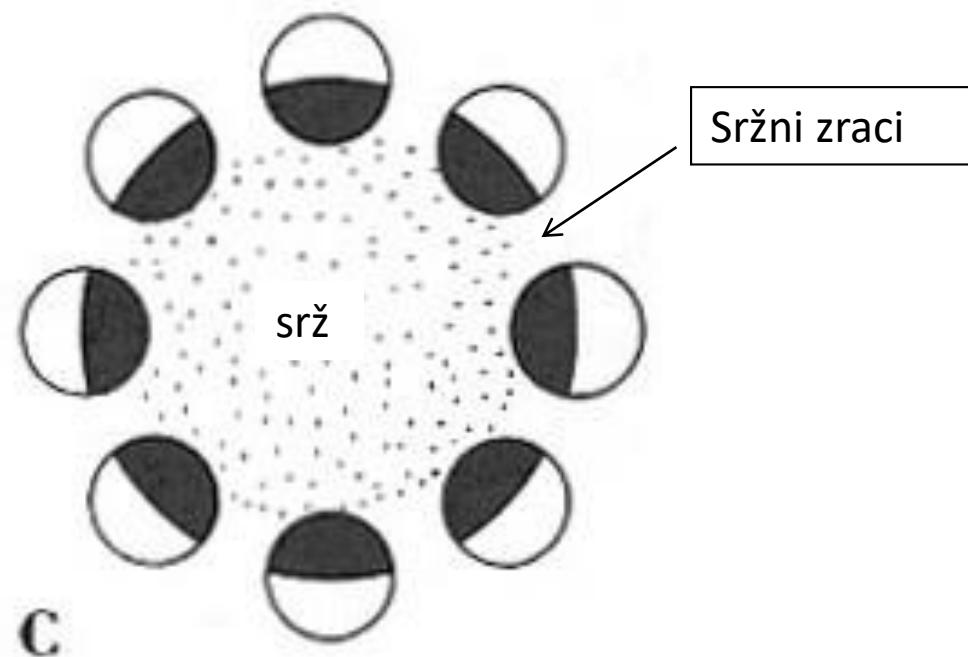


A''

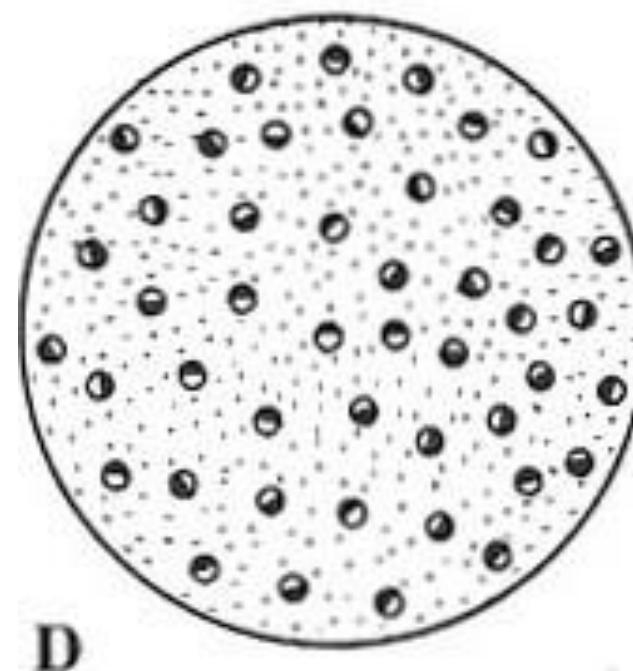
- **Sifonostela**- u centru stele se nalazi srž, nastala modifikacijom traheida. Podtipovi sifonostelete:
 - Ektofloična sifonostela & Amfifloična sifonostela



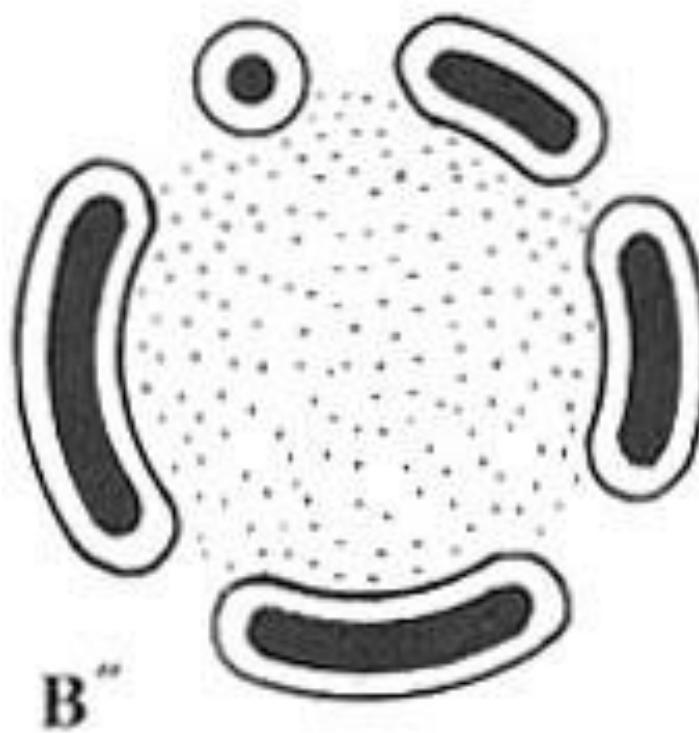
- ***Eustela***- nastala “razbijanjem” prstena ektoflojčne sifonostele. Rezultat su pojedinačni provodni snopići, međusobno odvojeni sržnim zracima.



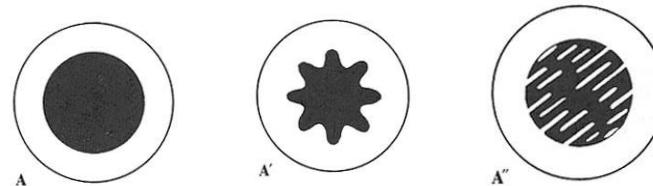
- **Ataktostela**- nastaje kao i eustela obrazovanjem provodnih snopića, međutim oni se raspoređuju svuda po stablu. Snopići su zatvorenog tipa.



- **Diktiostela**- nastala evolucijom amfifloične sifonostelete. Prsten se raskida, ali drveni dio biva u potpunosti obavljen floemom. Snopići su zatvoreni.



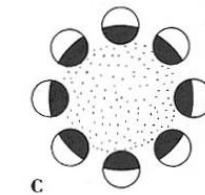
- Protostela- *Rhyniophyta*, *Lycopodiophyta*, *Polypodiophyta*



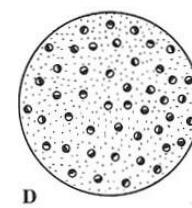
- Sifonostela- *Lycopodiophyta*, *Polypodiophyta*



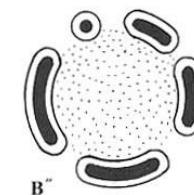
- Eustela- *rastavići (artikulirala)*, *četinari*, *grmečice*



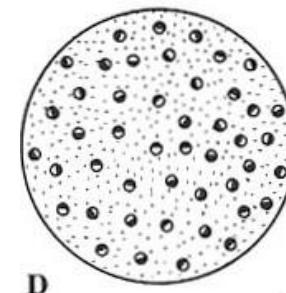
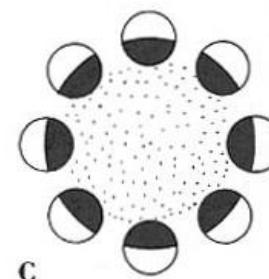
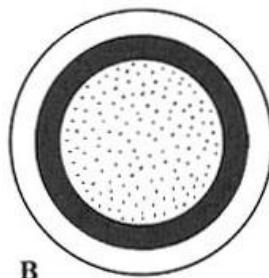
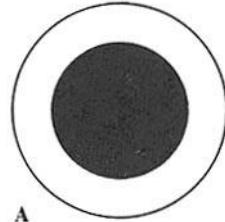
- Ataktostela- *monokotile*



- Diktiostela- *Polypodiophyta*

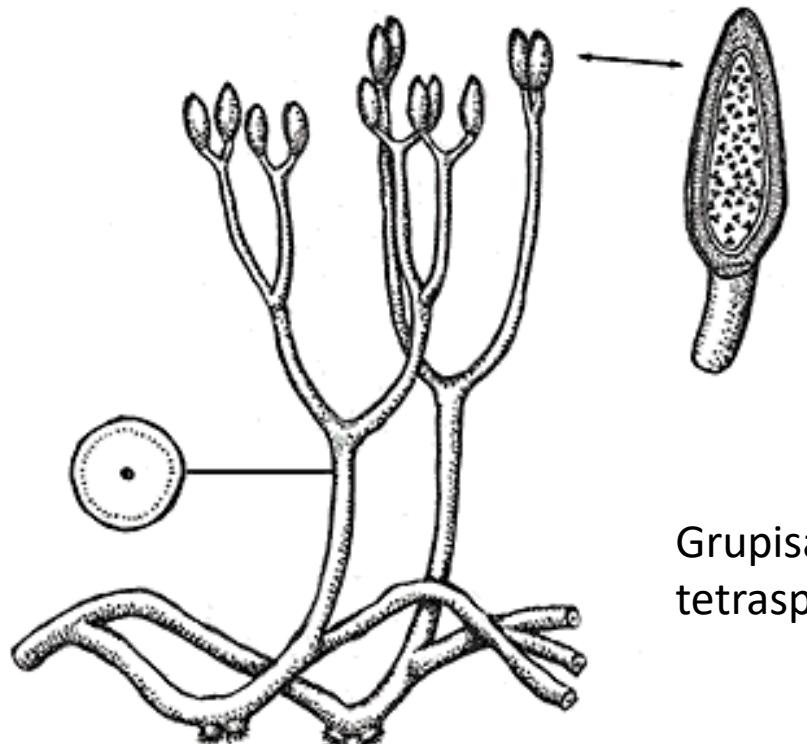


- Evolutivni trend
 - 1. Premještanje ksilema ka periferiji biljnog organa
 - 2. Prožimanje ksilema tkivom koje nagomilava i provodi organske materije
 - 3. Stvaranje srži



Nastanak sporangija

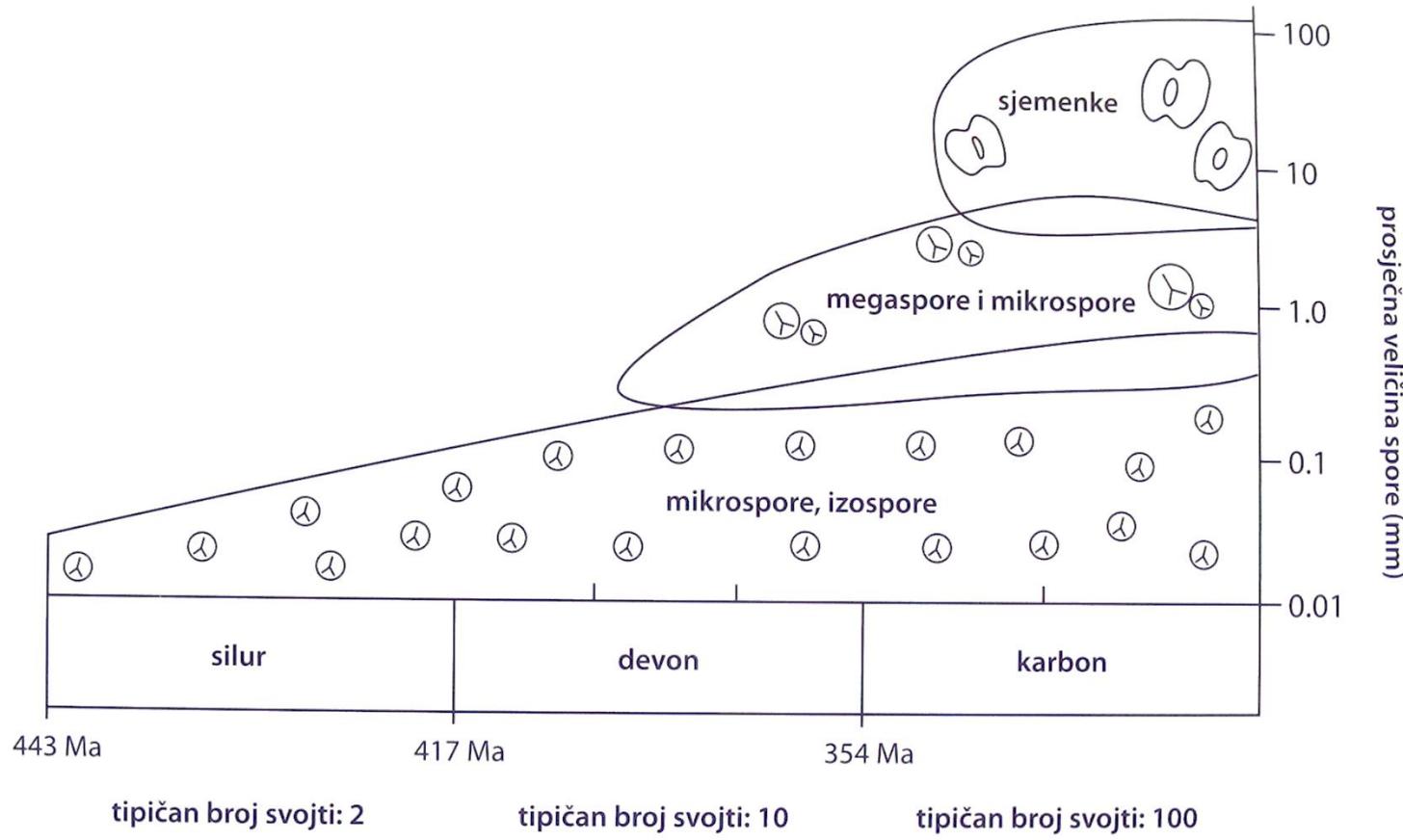
- Izmjenom teloma, tj. sporonosnih grana dihotomo granatog sporofita, nastankom tetrasporangija, a zatim njihovim grupisanjem.

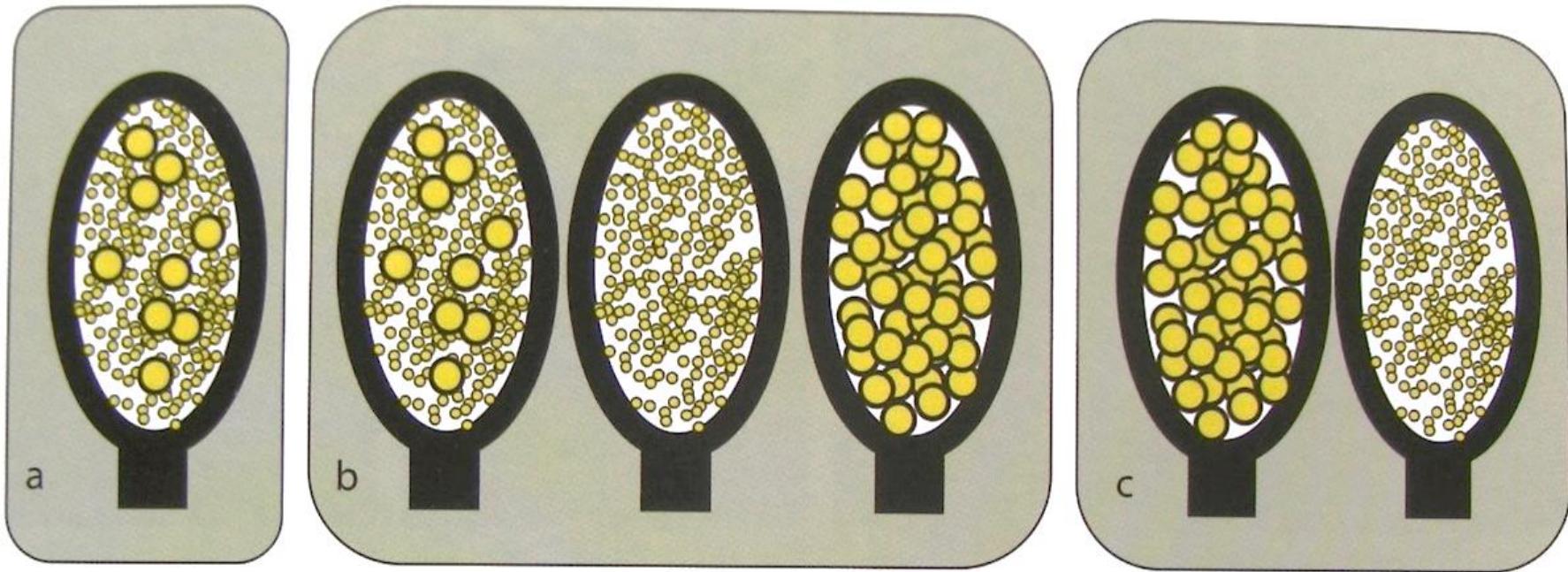


Grupisanjem terminalnih
tetrasporangija

Slika 87.

Raspodjela fosilnih nalaza spora koja indicira pojavu megaspora tijekom ranog devona (prema WILLIS i MCELWAIN 2002: 93, preinačeno).

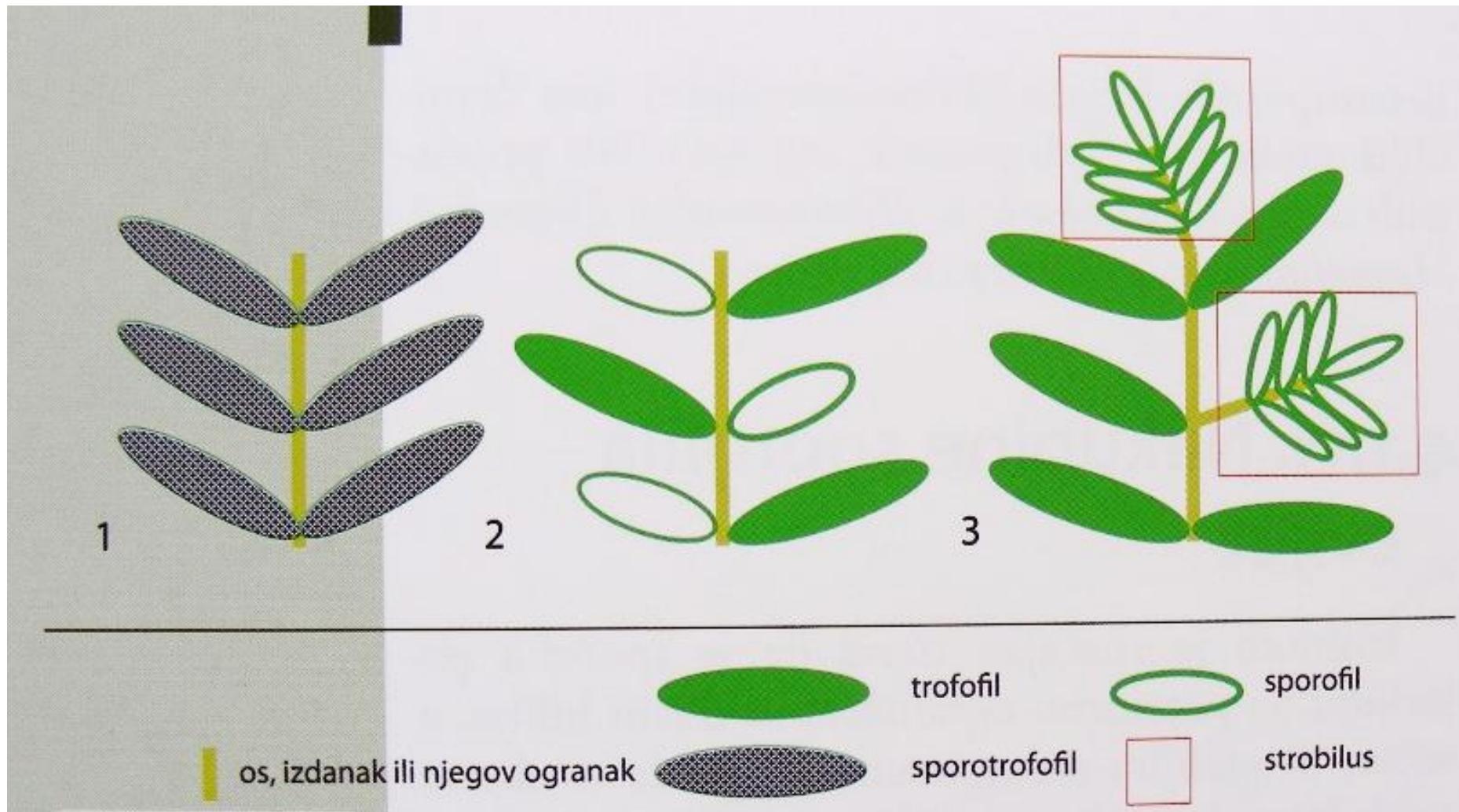




a- sporangija sa miješanim tipovima spora- megasporama i mikrosporama.

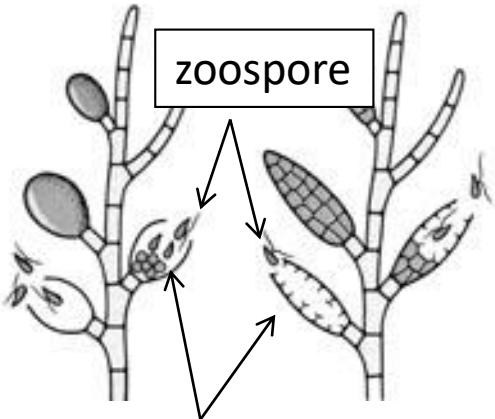
b- trimorfizam- tri tipa sporangija: sa miješanim sporama i homogenim

c- dimorfizam- sporangije sa odvojenim tipovima spora



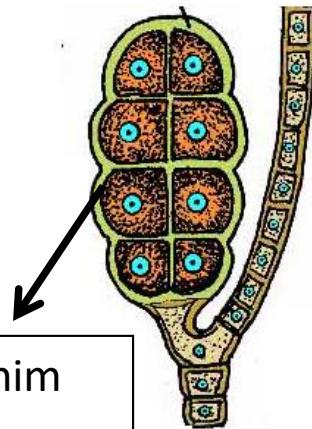
Porijeklo gametangija

(Devisova teorija monofiletskog porijekla)

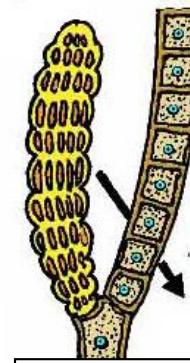


Polilokularne sporangije
(nalik istima kod *Ectocarpaceae*)

Polilokularne sporangije=polilokularne gametangije



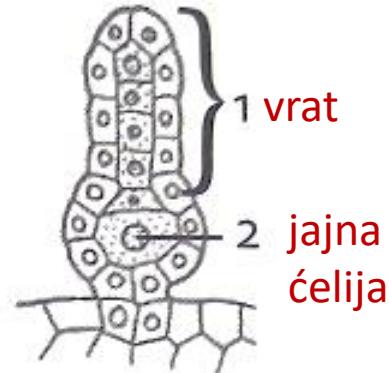
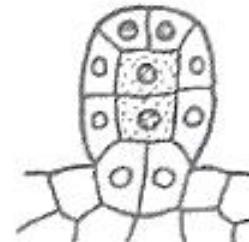
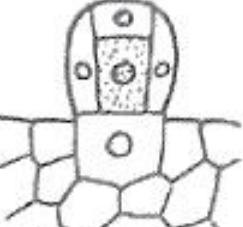
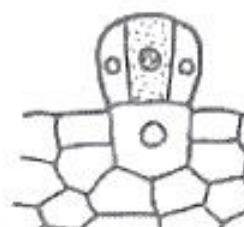
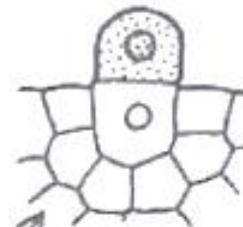
Arhegonija sa krupnim
gametima



Anteridija sa sitnim
gametima

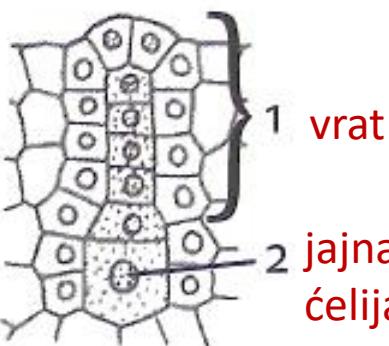
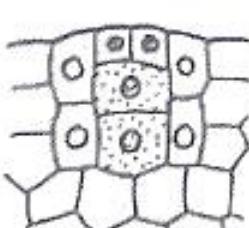
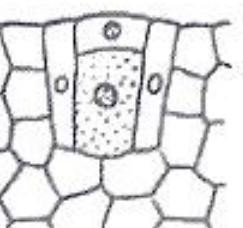
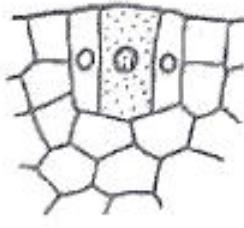
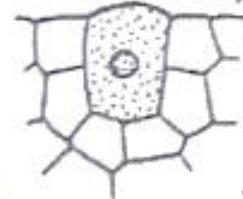
Egzogena arhegonije (nalazi se iznad tkiva gametofita)

1.



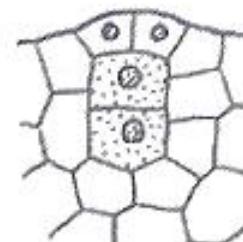
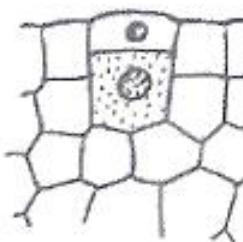
Endogena arhegonija (uvučenje u tkivo gametofita)

2.



Endogena arhegonija (uvučena u tkivo ženskog gametofita)

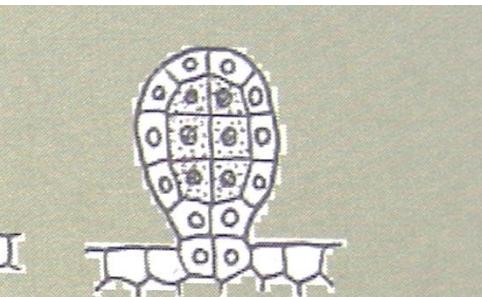
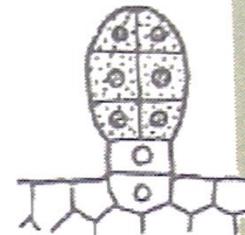
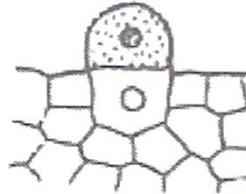
3.



Trend redukcije vratnihćelija i omotača!

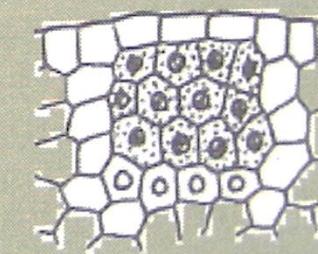
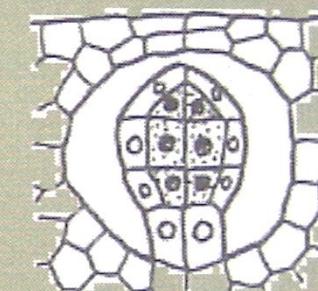
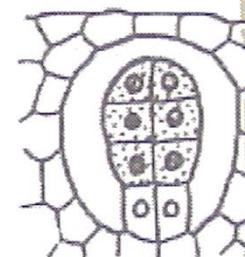
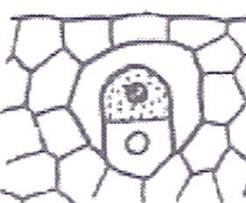
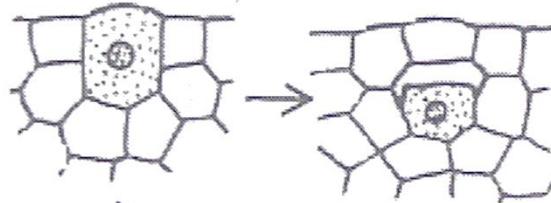
Egzogena anteridija (nalazi se iznad tkiva gametofita)

1.



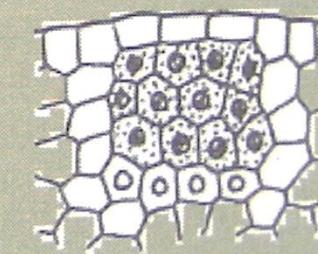
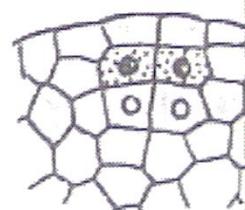
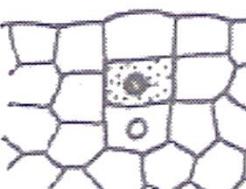
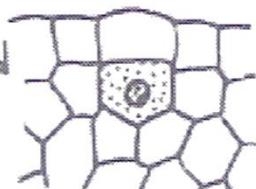
Endogena anteridija u anteridijumskoj komorici gametofita

2.



Endogena anteridija orkužena tkivom muškog gametofita

3.



Trend redukcije omotača anteridija i broja spermogenih ćelija!

Oplođenje

- Zoogamija
- Sifonogamija

Evolucija gametangija kopnenih biljaka

- Stvaranje zaštitne opne sterilizacijom spoljašnjeg sloja ćelija
- Polni dimorfizam
- Broj gameta u anteridiji raste, a veličina se smanjuje. Gameti zadržavaju pokretljivost.
- Broj gameta u arhegoniji se smanjuje (na kraju ostaje samo jedna jajna ćelija), njihova veličina raste, postaju nepokretni i dobijaju funkciju magacioniranja hranljivih materija.